## PRICE TWO CENTS.

### WORK OF RESCUE IN TEXAS

BOATS AND FOOD SUPPLIES SENT UP THE RAGINS RIVERS.

Trains Also Hurried to Stations Nearest to Those Places Where the Suffering Is Greatest-The Mound Victims Near Sealy Reached-Federal Ald Also Sent.

GALVESTON, Tex. July 6.-The flood that is sweeping down the valley of the Brazos River is creating widespread havoe and destruction the countles of Austin, Fort Bend and Brazeria. The cry for relief from these counappailing. Yesterday Galveston was hurrying relief to the destitute and hungry in the neighborood of Brookshire. To-day the parents sert thoats and provisions by special trains to Brookshire on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, to the Highlands east of Richmond by the Southern Pacific and to Duke's Station the trult, Colorado and Santa Fe.

Thirtwhoats in all were sent. Among these were the life-saving station boats, manued by their crows and under the direction of Super-intendent Hutchings of the Life-Saving Service, at I six boats from the United States Engineer bery de A yawl from the revenue cutter Galveston was sent under orders from the Government. Other boats were sent out by the trizons under experienced men and manned by hardy crows.

These beats will all carry previsions and go the rescue of imparilled people caught by the flood in the bottoms, and who have sought entery in treetops, on the roofs of houses and on high anolls not yet submerged by the waters. The tevernment has directed the rave-

nue cutter Galveston to proceed to the month of the Brazos and if possible ascend the stream and offer all the assistance she can to the imperilled people of Velasco and Quintana at the mouth of the liming who are completely cut off from communication. Grave fears are felt for their

The total rise of the river at Richmond. county seat of Fort Bend county, is sixtyfive feet and the water is still rising. Half the town is submerged. The electric light and water works have been compelled to shut down and are under water. The Southern Pantle and Gulf Colorado and Santa Pé bridges are still intact, but the approaches to both are washed away and nine miles of the track of the Santa Fe, between the stations of Thompson and House, south of Richmond, are under water. An engine in charge of Superintendent of Machinery Bowman left Thompson yesterday to explore the track north from Thompson toward Richmond. The water rose so rapidly that the crew were compelled to abanden the engine and return to Thompson

Six box car loads of people were removed from Thompson last night to Duke Sta-tion. There are 110 people, men and and children, there now ap-for rescue. They made that pealing for rescue. place last night. The lifeboats that left here on a special train under charge of Superintendent Ressegue at 2 P. M. to-day will attempt their rescue.

The entire valley of the Brazos, from Brenham on the north to its mouth at Quintana, is flooded, and its current is filled with the débris of wrecked puses, stock and farming implements. All through traffic on the Southern Pacific. the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the New York, Texas and Mexican, east and west, is suspended and miles of the track are under water. Through traffic north and south is suspended on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Traffic on the Columbia Tap south from Houston to Columbia, in Brazoria county, is also suspended.

The Velasco Terminal Railway is completely submerged. The damage to crops and stock n the lower Brazos River country will be enormous and bankrupt the planters. It is also feared the loss of life will be serious, especially among the negroes, who

Predominate throughout the region.

Dallas, Tex., July 0.—At 9:10 o'clock tonight the long-distance telephone between Italias and Scaly, in the flooded district, which ad been "dead" since noon, was again gotten into working order. Deputy Sheriff Swearingen

made this statement "The river here has fallen about one inch to This is about the only change I can relort. No relief trains have yet reached here. know of no reason to change my former statements of the last three days concerning the extent of the flood disaster. With the aid of glasses we have been able see this afternoon from this side of the river to 'The Mound,' about four miles away. We counted thirteen small bonts, apparently lashed together, getting to 'The Mound,' on which three hundred or four hundred persons have been congregated for four days and nights. Provisions were being distributed from the boats, and we could see struggles, as if the occupants of 'The were fighting for the provisions. We

The boats seemed to be from Sanfilipi and Sunnyside. To-night a few boatloads of refugees have been brought into Sealy from among the trees in the bottoms nearest the town. They are in a deplorable condition from hunger and ex-By to-morrow the system of rescue will probably be in good order and the rescue of the surviving sufferers will proceed rapidly It will be at least three days before the water will be low enough to make it possible to learn anything definite as to the extent of the loss of

A massmeeting, called by the Mayor, was

saw a number of persons fall into the water.

A massmeeting, called by the Mayor, was held at the tity Hall this evening to raise funds for the ald of the Brazos River flood sufferers. The city will be thereughly canvassed homerrow. About \$1,300 was subscribed this evening and Mayor Trayler relegraphed the sevening and Mayor Trayler relegraphed the Sayers to draw on him for \$1,000 at once He said more would be forwarded later. The people here are not pleased with took Sayers saction in calling on the Federal tolerangent of the sevening and willing to take care of its own sufferers. All the cities of Texas will furnish add not the towernor will probably be requested to pay the War Department cash for whatever rations or other relief it may advance. At \$110, Tex., July 6, took Sayers this in trong received world from the War Department placing at his disposal 10,000 rations to be supplied the destitute and famishing flood sufferers in the Brazos River valley. The Governor immediately ordered that the rations be shipped from her Sam Heaston to Richmond and Soaly. Tex., which towns are situated in the centre of the stricken region. This evening, in response to many other appeals for aid, the towernor requested of the Secretary of War to be allowed to furnish the subjects with an additional 10,000 rations. The request was granted. The War Department also directed that all the subjects with an additional 10,000 rations. The request was granted the water for some the sufferers. It is estimated that there are over 40,000 burgery poole, mostly negroes, in the best of region. The State Pointentary his services. Replying to an inquiry no doctor state that all the state that all the state that all the state the state of the trained that all the state allower that all the state allower that all the state allower course of the river.

I went into the Couper River district in allower than a state all

power to assist the authorities of Texas in rendering aid to the flood sufferers. The following telegram was received at the War Department last night from Gov. Savers of Texas:

"Please order immediately by wire boats at Galveston to ascend river, using launches and yawls, to rescue people from the waters which are widespread over the lands of the lower Brazos. Please also order commanding officers at San Antonio to piace at my disposal for immediate distribution 10,000 rations, will recommend to Legislature to refund to the United States their value when it next meets and do not doubt that it will be promptly done. Devastation great. Immense loss of life prolable. Prempt action very important." In the absence of Secretary Alger Alit.-Gen. Corbin recilied to Gov. Savers as follows:

"Chief of Engineers will order all boats available at Galveston, and commanding officer at San Antonio has been directed to place at your immediate disposal 10,000 rations and to confer with you as to point of delivery."

The question of the flood sufferers was also brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and orders were immediately sent for the use by the Texas officials of the surf-bonts at the life-saving station at Galveston. Late this afternoon another refegram was received at the War Department requesting that for Savers's disposal, and orders were sent to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas directing him to authorize the distribution of an additional supply of rations the placed at the Perartment of Texas directing him to authorize the distribution of an additional supply of rations the placed at the properties of the surf-bonts are sent to the commanding officer of the authorize the distribution of an additional supply of rations the placed at the interesse the sumply to meet any domaind that might be made.

CHILD OF EIGHT ABDUCTED.

## CHILD OF EIGHT ABDUCTED.

A Little Girl Taken from a Philadelphia

PRILADELPHIA, July 6. - Excitement was aused in West Philadelphia this evening by the story that an 8-year-old girl, Della May Lewis, daughter of John and Mary Lewis of 14 South Tenth street, Darby, Pa., had been abducted. The child was playing about her home at 2 o'clock, and an hour later, when her mother went to look fer her, she could not be found. Several children who had been seen with her were questioned, but all they could tell was that a man had talked to Della and

A searching party was organized and word was at once sent to the police of this city and Chester to be on the lookout for the pair. On the road to Philadelphia a man was met by the searchers who said he had seen a child with a man riding in an open-top earriage coming to ward this city. He said she had on a red, white and blue skirt and a boy's cap, and as this answered the description of the girl, the party hastened along the road, some of the men going on bieyeles and others in carringes. They reached here, however, without finding any further trace of the child and her abductor, who had merely been described as a large man with a heavy black mustache.

Detectives were despatched in various directions and police were advised to watch all roads leading to and from the city, and special men were detailed to all ferries. At half past 10 'clock a telegram was received from Sewell N. J. a small town on the Delaware River branch of the West Jersey line of the Pennsylvania road, that the child had been found walking along the road near there. The despatch was signed E. M. Pope, but who he is the police here do not know. Word was at once sent to him detailing the circumstances of the abduction, and a reply was received that farmers and other residents of the village had organized a party for the purpose of hunting for the man. The

child so far as is known is not injured. Sewell is about twenty miles from Camden and the only way to get there is by the West Jersey road or by driving. No train leaves Camden for there after 0:30 in the evening and so little more can be learned about the case until morning.

## BRAVE SERGEANT SMITH.

Rescues Three Policemen from Drowning and Tries to Suppress the Story.

Sergt, John W. Smith of the East Sixtyseventh street station saved the lives of three patrolmes on Wednesday. Then he made an effort to suppress the story. Even Capt. John Donohue, commander of the precinct, did not hear of it till last night, when one of the men ives had been saved told what had ecurred.

On Wednesday the entire first platoon of the station, consisting of sixty-four men, went to Throg's Neck for an outing. After the usual sports many of the men went swimming in the bay, Sergt, Smith and Patrolmen Max Man-gold, Martin McGovern and John Vanderau got into a 20-foot eight-oared boat and started out for a row. They had gone but 300 yards when one of them started to rock the beat,

got into a 20-foot eight-oared boat and started out for a row. They had gone but 300 yards when one of them started to rock the beat, which finally capsized.

Sinith and Mangold were the only ones that could swim. Mangold were the only ones that could swim. Mangold swam to the stern of the boat and, grabbing it, managed to hold his head above water. Vanderau had sunk take before Smith noticed his plight. As he was sinking for the third time Routh hade a dive for him and, setzing him by the hair, swam with him to the bow of the boat and turned him around so that he could get a good hold. Then he looked around for McGovern, but he was nowhere in sight.

"Where's Mac?" he shouted to Mangold.

I guess he must be under the boat," replied Mangold.

Smith made another dive and when he came up under the boat he found McGovern making a desperate struggle to keep affost. Smith swam up to McGovern and put his own arm back of him, so that McGovern could not get hold of it. Then he made another diveland took McGovern with him. When they came to the surface they were some distance from the boat. Smith tried hard, but could not earry McGovern to the boat owing to the strong tide.

Mangold swaw the Sergeant's difficulty and awam to his assistance. Smith shouted to him to be sureful how he approached McGovern, as he feared that the latter would seize Mangold. Mangold disregarded the warning, and Metovern seized him around the neck. Both men began to sink, and Smith was forced to break his hold on them.

At that moment Smith noteed an oar floating near him. He swam to it and then pushed

his hold on them.

At that moment Smith noticed an oar floating near him. He swam to it and then pushed too as to get it within Mangold's reach. Manjold seized the oar and then managed to low soft men to the last. In the meantime another hondload of nolicemen had started for the store, and all forms. other hoatload of noticemen had started from the shore, and all four were pulled into the nev

# \$300,000 FROM THE KLONDIKE.

With the Lucky Miners Who Arrived Yesterday Were Some Unfortunates.

SEATTLE, Wash , July 8 - There were 100 returning Klondikers on the City of Topeka to-day, and they brought with them \$300,000 in gold dust, which they deposited at the Govern ment assay office, receiving about \$10 an ounce. On the same steamer were fifteen men from the Copper River district, poorly clad and pinebed in features, and without money. Among them was Dr. Leroy S. Townsend, who has devoted his money, time and attention relieving scurvy stricken miners at Valdes for the past sixteen months, charging usthing for his services. Replying to an inquiry the doctor

ROBERT BONNER IS DEAD. HAD NOT BEEN REALLY WELL SINCE

Drove Out for the Last Time on Taesday o Last Week Behind Praytell-The Story of His Life and of the New York Ledger-

DR. JOHN HALL DIED.

The Famous Trotters He Has Owned. Bobert Bonner, founder of the New York Leilger, died at 7:40 o'clock last night at his home, it West Fifty-sixth street. He had been sick for more than six months, though the serious nature of the trouble had not been apparent for so long. The first attack came soon after the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall last September, Mr. Bonner, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and a warm personal friend of Dr. Hall's, felt his death keenly The death of Mr. Borner's eldest son, Andrew Allen Bonner, on Dec. 22, was another great shock, and apparently the immediate cause of the disease which then attacked him. It appeared first as indigestion, and developed into a rouble that sapped strength and energy alike February, but did not regain his strength.

In March the idea came to him that he would probably not recover, and since then he had cooked forward to his death calmly and without regret. The attendance of a professional nurse began on June 18. Up to ten days ago Mr. Bonner was out of the house every day. generally for a drive behind his fast mare, Praytell. The last time he was out was on Tuesday a week ago. He drove Fraytell him self and said when he came back that she had made better than 2:30,

Mr. Bonner lost consciousness about 11 Sclock yesterday morning and suffered no pain from that time. At his death his entire family were with him-Robert E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bonner and Mr. and Mrs. Francis The funeral will be on Saturday morning,

at 11 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, The Rev. Dr. John S. Meintosh of Philadelphia will officiate. The interment. which will be private, will be in Greenwood. Robert Bonner was born about twelve miles from Londonderry, Ireland, on April 28, 1824. When he was about 15 years old an older brother of his was advised by an uncle, who was a pros of his was advised by an uncle, who was a pros-persus farmer near Hartford. Coon, to come to this country. Robert was familiarly known in his family at the rime as "the old man," and some one suggested jokingly that "the old man" go to America, too. The boy took the remark seriously, and ultimately did accom-pany his brother here. He handed four days after his sixteenth birthday with one English sovereign as emptal.

He was employed as a "devil" in the Hort-ford comman office at \$25 a year and his board some after his arrival, and remained with that

Gord Compart office at \$25 a year and his board soon after his arrival, and remained with that paper from 1850 to 1843. A large part of those hours a day. At first he made fires and swept boars a day. At first he made fires and swept out the office, but by working overtime and watching the journeymen he soon outstripped the other apprentices. He learned to set type, to make up forms and to feed and operator presses. He also wrote for the paper before the end of his sorvice, and when he left Hartford he was not only a master of printing, but also a general newspaper man of considerable attriuments.

attainments.

In 1844 he came to this city and took a place as proofrender and assistant foreign on the Erening Morro, rabbished by Morris, Willis & Fuller. It was while here that he made his record as a rapid typesetter, which has never been equalled. Several attempts had been made to set 24,000 cms in 24 hours, and \$10 was offered to Robert Bonner if he would make that record. He was not well on the day selected for the attempt, but rather than appear to back down he started in. In 20 hours and 28 minutes he set 25,500 cms of solid type. He spent part of the time in eating a piece of lemon ple and drinking two cups of coffee. Mr. Bonner always maintained that a Canadian named James Hand, who died several years ago, was a faster typesetter than flimaelf, but Hand acknowledged Mr. Bonner as his superior. The two never came into direct competition. Mr. Bonner made another record in the Concant office when he set us a President's message at the rate of 1,700 cms an hour.

When he came to New York Mr. Bonner began devoting his evenings to writing items for the Concant. He sent several contributions over the signature. Threads, for which he received a check for \$10, and a request for his name. He hesitated some time over disclosing his identity, but finally did so, and became a steady contributor. He was also a correspondent of Albany, Boston and Washington papers.

The special line of ability which had the most direct influence on Robert Bonner's singess was the arrangement of displays. He talaments In 1844 became to this city and took a place

The special line of ability which had the most direct influence on Robert Bonner's surcess was the arrangement of displays. He began this work with the headlines of the Corrant and carried it to the advertisements of the Morac. A clerk in the advertisements of the Morac. A clerk in the advertising department of the Morac acceptance of the headlines to Mr. Bonner, brought much of his work to him also, with considerable success. This young man left the Morac and began work for the Merchant's Ledger, a small business paper, edited by a man named Fratt, to whom he suggested the employment of Mr. Bonner. In this way Mr. Bonner began his connection with the New York Ledger, which he afterward mode so famous. He bought out Mr. Fratt some time later, the latter devoting his energies to the perfecting of a printing press he hed invented.

mole so famous. He bought out Mr. Frait some time later, the latter devoting his energies to the perfecting of a printing press he had invented.

In 1855 the Ledger printed "Fanny Ford," a story by "Fanny Forn" Mrs. Parton, who was then at the head of women story writers. It was the first step toward making the little list of business quotations a family newspaper, and, like many other steps taken later, was expensive. Mr. Homer offered Fanny Forn \$25 a column for the story at first, afterward advancing the offer to \$50, \$75 and \$100 a column. The author objected to having herstory appear alongside market reports, but she gave in to Mr. Bonner's persistency and wrote a ten-solumn story for \$1,000.

It was in connection with this story that Mr. Bonner began the system of advertising which helped to make him and his paper famous. He was the first one to introduce the custom of printing the first one to introduce the custom of printing the first one to introduce the custom of printing the first one to story may be found only in such and such a parce. He also filled whide pages of hewspapers with rejectitions of short paragraphs advertising the Ledger, and one day the flevald was doubled in size because all the space of the original paper was develed to Mr. Bonner's advertisionent.

The Ledger was changed in form and its social stories writers of the day became its contributors, receiving constmons sains in some cases. Among them were Edward Everett, Dekens, Tennyson, Bryant, Frentiee, Graeley, Bennett, Raymond, Willis, Morrie, Sayo, Albott, Tyng, Hopkins, Bishop thark, br. John Hall, Auge Cary, Mrs. Sentens and such services of the American News Company Many of his advertisements in smaller after referred would be parchasers of the American News Company, whose first business was seen built up.

In the meanting the helper reached a circular letter successing the regular sais of periodiciss. Mr. Tonsey afterward became the Freshelm of the American News Company, whose first business was seen built up.

Fouser afterward became the President of the American News Company, whose first business was so built up.

In the meantime the Ledger reached a circulation of 500,000 copies and made its owner rich, il without ever catering to the grosser tastes of the public and without printing any adversements. There are many incidents conjucted with Mr. Bonners work at this time that show his persistent methods and also his personal character. One of his most inflexible rules was against berrowing money or heaving any liability whatever. An advertising agent named Pettingil one not up a list of papers for Mr. Bonner to adverse in. A card in each of them made a bill of thisses.

Praytell, \$5,000. A catalogue of his stables at Tarrytown and in this city, issued in May, 1838, describes thirty-seven horses, many of them of his own breeding. He was one of the greatest authorities on carring for horses and on shocing them. Several of his purchases, supposed to be broken-down horses, have made better records since being in his possession than they had ever made before. Mr. Bonner never allowed any of his horses to trot for money, so that there are no turf records of those of his own breeding now in his stable. He held a sale of roung horses every few years, however, and several of his horses have gone on the track with credit to their breeder. Mr. Bonner was a warm personal triend of many edifors and men of literary fame who are now dead. He was a pallbearer at the functors of the sider Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, George Jones and Horace Greeley. In 1887 Mr. Bonner retired from the Ledger, passing that publication on to his three sons, who had been associated with him in its management for about ten years.

Mr. Bonner was married in 1850 to Miss Jane McCanlis, the daughter of a deacon in a "Covanneter" Church here. His wife was, like himsel, of Trish birth. She died in 1878. They had five children, three of whom are now living.

#### DREYFUS STUDIES THE DOSSIERS. Working Intelligently on His Case M.

Bertillon's Dismissal Demanded. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Parts, July C.-A despatch from Rennes says hat Mme. Dreyfus has changed her hour of visiting her husband in order to avoid the rowds which congregate in front of the prison. Drevfus's health is good. He sleaps well and has examined all of the papers sent to him by his advocates. He never talks to his guards. Dreyfus will study the dossiers furnished to him by his lawyers until M. Demange returns Rennes on Monday. Dreyfus declares that his treatment on Devil's Island was severe or enlent, according as revision was losing or gaining ground in Paris. When the anti-Semites were the strongest his food was abominable. Milk was denied him, his letters were suppressed and he was treated as the worst kind of criminal.

M. Havet, a member of the French Academy, writes from Rennes that Dreyfus is morally in excellent condition. He listens attentively to mestions and makes comparisons clearly. He either hesitates nor stammers. His white hairs and thinness of body, M. Havet says, are has to sunstroke, fevers and his confinement n from in 1800. Dreyfus was photographed n the prison yesterday. Mathieu Dreyfus has returned to Paris. He

s well satisfied with his brother's health and The Municipal Council to-day voted, despite

the opposition of M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, resolution demanding the dismissal of M. Bertillon, Chief of the Identification Department of the Prefecture of Police, because of his nonsensical evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus revision case before the Court of Cassation.

QUEER STORY OF DREVFUS'S TRIP. Glass in His Cabin Window Said to Have Been Broken During Gun Fire. Special Cable Perpatch to THE BUS.

Paris, July d .- Some of the Brest newspapers publish a curious story about the glass of a porthole in Dreyfus's cabin on the cruiser Sfax being broken during gun fire on the day before he landed. Fragments of the glass are said to have struck the prisoner in the face The intended inference, if any, is not clear, but the story is widely reproduced.

An officer says that the glass was broken during the landing of Dreyfus and that the prisoner was not touched.

WARNING TO ANTI-DREYFUSITES. Gen. Galliffet Will Enforce Rennes Verdict, "with Cannon Shots if Necessary." Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

Parts, July 6 - According to the newspaper Irraits de l'Homme, Gen. Galliffet, Minister of War, recently told M. Lasies, one of the noisiest of the National Deputies, that the court-mar tial of Dreyfus at Rennes would be conducted with absolute impartiality.

He added: "Once a decision is given I will cause it to be respected, with cannon shots if necessary. Tell your friends that, monsieur,

## YOUNG CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

Lady Bandolph Churchill's Son Fails in His Pirst Attempt to Enter Parliament. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 6.-The death of Mr. Robert sheroft and the resignation of Mr. James Francis Oswald, both of whom were Conservaive members of the House of Commons for Oldham, created a double vacancy in one of the argest two-member constituencies in the ountry. The elections to fill the two scats ook place to-day and resulted in an upset for the Conservatives.

The Liberal candidates were Mr. Alfred Emmott and Mr. Walter Runeiman, while the Conervatives were represented by Mr. Mawdsley Secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners nion, and Winston Spencer-Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. The poll stood as follows: Mr. Emmott, 123/76; Mr. Eunelman, 12,770; Winston Spencer-Churchill, 11,477 Mr. Mawdeley, 11.440. Lady Bandolph Churchill ardently canvassed

the constituency in the interest of her son, who fails in his first attempt to enter Parliament At the last election the successful Conserva tive candidates received a total of 25,550 votes against 24,332 east by the Liberals. To-day the Conservatives polled 22,026 votes and the Liberals 25,746.

#### EX-KING OF SERVIA FIRED ON. Bullet Only Grazed Him The Man Who Fired It Was Caught.

Special Cable Despatch to Tire Sus-BELGEADE, July 6. - Ex-King Milan, who abdiented the throne in 1880 in favor of his son Alexander, was slightly grazed by a shot fired by a would-be assessin to-day as he was driving in the city. Michael street, where the attack was made, was quickly thronged by an excited crowd, through which King Alexander drove almost immediately on learning of the attempt o kill his father. His Majesty was received enthusiastically by the populace, The man who did the shooting was arrested.

#### CANCER NOT A GERM DISEASE, London Surgeon Asserts That It Is Always Due to an Injury. Special Cable Despatch to The Serv

Lospon, July 6 -The Central News says that Dr. Lambert Lack, a London surgeon, after ong investigations, has established the theory that cancer is not attributable to a germ, but is dways due to a specific injury to the basement membrane of the nucous membranes and allied

tructures. Dr. Lack produced cancer in and mals by inflicting such injury. A select committee of the Pathological So elety which examined the results of Dr. Lack's nvestigations declares that they are pracdeally conclusive.

#### REPORTS OF REPOLUTION DENIED. Story of an Outbreak in Bulgaria Said to Be Without Foundation.

Special Cutile Legistches to THE SUS-VIENNA, July 0.-An official despatch received ere from Sofia says that the report of a revoion there is totally unfounded. London, July 6.-A semi-official despatch

seedyed here from Sofia ways that there is no revolution there, and that complete order prevails throughout the country. Prince Ferdinand, with his mother and family, the patch adds, started for Euxinograd, via Varna,

NO IDEA OF KILLING SAGE.

ARTEMUS J. SMITH'S ALARMING FRIEND IDENTIFIED.

Patent Lawyer Who Ran for District Attorney on the Henry George Ticket-Not Thankful to Smith for Making Him Out Bloodthirsty-Police Drop the Case.

Artemus J. Smith's letter to Mrs. Russell Sage and announcement that he feared that a friend of his was going to kill Mr. Sage if not prevented, made trouble for both Mr. Smith and his friend. The friend identified himself yesterday afternoon. He is Clarence Ladd Davis, a patent lawyer, with offices in the Park Row building and a residence at 30% Sixth street, Brooklyn. Some evening newspapers announced that he was the man, and, after thinking about the matter all the afterno Mr. Davis concluded to give out a statement to he press. Here is the statement:

"The newspapers of New York city, because I happen to be a friend of Artemus J. Smith and visit his office frequently on business. seem to have considered it their duty to couple my name with his letter to Mrs. Sage stating that her husband was in danger from an Anarchist. I am not an Anarchist, never have been and never will be. They have also stated that I have experimented with explosives, and that I absolutely deny. I have experimented with other things but never with explosives in the sense ordinarily used. Water can be made explosive if properly heated. I admit that I have made experiments with chemicals, but it was for the purpose of scientific research, which has, as its ultimate, the blowing up of ideas and not men, and I have never learned that it was a crime. The bruiting of my private affairs abroad is, of course, painful, The papers state that I have been dispossessed and have been given time to pay That is true. I know men in New York, bonored and respected who can but will not pay their debts. I would pay mine if I could, not abone as a matter of honor, but of business sense. Men who owe me cannot pay me, and,

sense. Men who owe me cannot pay me, and, therefore, I cannot pay Still, I cannot see that that makes me an Anarchist. I know of no reason why I should be connected with this unfortunate matter, and I trust the newspapers will do me justice. CLABERGE LADD DAVIS."

After giving out the statement, Mr. Davis, whose office is all ciutered up with the models of things he has invented, told something about himself and of his acquaintance with Smith. He gave no evidence of being anything but a level-headed and fairly bright man. He said he was 38 years oid, and, if he had peculiar notions about a sacial system, these notions were based on the Conden Rule and Ten commandments. He said that he had first met Smith about four years ago in the Populist party. When Henry George ran for Mayor in 1847 Davis was the candidate for District Attorney on the George ticket. He said yesterday that he never believed in George entered the campaign satisfied him better than the platform of any other party, and so he consented to take the nomination.

"Did you ever threaten to kill Russell Sage or any other millionaire." Mr. Davis was asked.

"Not that I can remember," was the answer.

or any other millionaire?" Mr. Davis was asked.

Not that I can remember," was the answer. I may have said something to that effect in jest or when I was three sheets in the wind, but I have no recollection of it at this time. Why, what would be the sense of blowing upor killing by any other means any millionaire? Suppose all the millionaires in this country were to die or were to be killed off to-morrow. What would be the result? A lot of other millionaires would spring up to take their places. Therefore what good would be accomplished, if any good had been accomplished in the first instance? Then, too, the fellows who want to work would have a pretty hard time of it if there weren? any millionaires in the world to give them employment."

"Well, what kind of a government do you believe in. Mr. Davis?" a reporter asked.

"I believe in that government which the majority of the people of the I nited States vete for at every election. That's the only kind of government we ever will have or ever can have, and that's good enough for me."

"How do you think Smith ever came to write that letter to Mrs. Sage?"

"Blest if I know, You'd better ask him. I've asked him, and I en't fluid out. All I am eure of its that he sinade a mighty big blunder, and it has done me an irreparable amount of harm. In fact, I seem to see my finish, as the boys say, so far as my standing in the community is concerned.

Smith was very hanh to discuss the matter of the letter yestorday. In fact, he was about as incommunicative neitigen as eand to found in New York. A reporter of The Rux found him in the office of the Associated Colonies in the St Poul building shortly after moon and asked him what had become of the man who was going to kill Mr. Sage, and what his mane was. In reply to the question Smith said:

"I don't care to say anything about the matter at all, and I certainly shell not intend to. I may say, bowere that I have accounting the ed. Not that I can remember," was the answer.

er at all, and I certainly shall not disclose my riend's name. I have not disclosed it to Mrs. sign nor the police, and I do not intend to. I my say, however, that I have necomplished brough the publicity given to the matter what I hoped to necomplish crivately, and I consider he incident closed: "Has your frien I given up the idea of killing Mr. Sage?" the reporter asked. "Yes, I think he has." was the answer. "Has he been helped out of his financial diffi-salities?"

He has, and I do not think he will give any-"He has, and I do not think he will give any-bedy any more trouble."
Smith found out early yesterday morning that his letter was going to cause a good deal of a runnyas and that, possibly, he might be arrested. He went around to the East Fifty-flirst streat station about 4 o'clock in the morn-ing, told them who he was and asked if he was wanted. He was told he was not wanted at that time and he then gave his house and tus-liness address and told the Sergeant at the desk that he could be found at one or the other of the addresses. About 10 o clock yesterday morning he returned to the station house, had a talk with acting Cart. Lantry and expressed the desire to meet Mrs. Sage and explain mat-ters.

ordingly, Smith, accompanied by Detec e Roche, went over to the Sage residence d the detective intresinced the letter-writer Mrs. Sage. Smith told Mrs. Sage that he d no ulterior motive in writing the letter, said he had become convinced that his end, who was in need of money and who had friend, who was in need of money and who had a particular aversion, to millionaires, really meant to do her bushand beslifty layury if not kill him. He said that he knew the manistrancial condition, because he had frequently lent him money himself. He told Mrs. Sage that he was not buckmailer, that he was not in need of money and that he didn't want any money from her. Mrs. Sage listened to So the until he had finished and then told him that she believed his story, and told Detective locke that she did not care to go any further in the matter. Mrs. Sage is reported to have said later that she believed it was a case of blackmail.

Mr. Sags held practically this view. He left his house vesterday morning shortly before. 10 o'clock and went to his offer unit process.

Mr Sags held practically this view. He left his house vesterday morning shortly before 10 celock and went to his office unattended. He went home in the same way, and said he had no intention of invoking the police. He said he had no intention of invoking the police. He said the letter had not scared him, but that it had scared his servants halfout of their wits, and it made Mrs. Sage rather anxious. He too, is level that the letter had been swnt to him with the blea of getting some money from him. Shortly after 5 o clock vesterday afternoon he not Detectives McCauley and Roche of the last lifts-lift street station at his house. He then told the detectives that Smith and his friend and his letter had been investigated sufficiently, so far as he was concerned, and that he did not desire to go further in the matter.

matter. Having heard the same wish expressed by Both Mr and Mrs Sage, the detectives reported he facts to acting Captain Lantry, who sent a report of the case to Tolice Headquarters last right. The police of the Fast Fifty-first street station have concluded that there is nothing more for them to do and Capt. Lantry said last night that, so far as he was concerned, no arrests would be made utiless some one made a contribute. complaint. The relies learned resterday that Smith came here from Des Moines about four years ago. That's about all they could learn about his past history. He seemed disinctined to give a bographical sketch of himself, and the police did not press him for it.

#### CROTON BAD IN HARLEM. It Is Described as Muddy and Almost Un drinkable.

The residents of Harlem are growling about he condition of the Croton water. For the east three or four days it has been almost un-frinkable, muddy in color and having a strong lead tasts of wood. Yesterday it was excep-conally tad, and half Harlem was drinking

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder me trial. Its merit will do the rest. At all drug-

GETTING READY FOR WAR?

England Is Sending Troops and Ammuni tion to South Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

report that reserve supplies and ammunition have been sent to South Africa. Gen. Butler, commanding the troops in Cape Colony, has been authorized to complete arrangements for the transportation of the troops already there

Eight special service officers, one of whom is Prime Minister Salisbury's son, Lord Edward Ceell, have been ordered to go to Cape Colony to organize the residents, police and local forces at various points on the frontier. Additional special service men are likely to be sent out in the next few days.

The Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the organization and composition of a larger force which it will be necessary to send to South Africa in the event of the present negotiations with the Transvaal proving unsuccessful.

KAISER ON A FRENCH WARSHIP. visit to a Training Cruiser Looked Upon a Politically Significant.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. Bentin, July 6.-Emperor William, who is beginning his annual Norwegian tour, arrived at Bergen on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern yesterday. On the same day the French training cruiser Iphigenie arrived, and her Captain boarded the Hohenzollern and made a complimentary visit, which the Emperor later returned in person. The hundred cadets aboard the Iphigenie were marshalled and filed past the Emperor, who complimented the Captain of the cruiser on their seamanlike bearing.

This is the first occasion since 1871 that s German sovereign has boarded a Prench warship. Some newspapers say that the visit is of the highest political importance, while others declare that it was morely a courteous recognition of the friendly reception given the two German training ships which visited French ports in 1898. The incident, however unfortuitous, was arranged by the attaches of the respective Governments here and at Paris.
Panis, July 6.—The advocates of a France German rapprochement, to which the Fashoda incident gave much impetus, declare that Emperor William's visit-to the commander of the French training ship lphigenie at Bergen, Norway, is of the utmost significance

#### MR. MORGAN'S OFFER ACCEPTED. He Will Pay for Putting Electric Lights in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Apreial Cable Despatch to Tue Bun. LONDON, July 6. - The City Press Association save that the offer of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to pay for the installation of electric lights in St. Paul's Cathedral has been accepted. The cost is estimated at £5,000, but Mr. Morgan has signified his willingness to meet whatever expense is incurred:

VAN BLOWN OFF A STEAMER. Crashed Through the Rail and Went Over-

The passengers on the steamer Pleasure Bay of the Patten line, running from Long Branch to this city, witnessed an exciting incident on the return trip yesterday afternoon. As the Pleasure Bay was steaming through the Narrows at 4:30 o'clock the heavy wind started a big furniture van belonging to Day & Meyer of New York rolling, and it could not be stopped. The van crashed through the railing of the bont and went into the water Gustav Eckstrom of 35st McDougail street, Brooklyn, who had charge of the van, went overboard

the boat and asked that a lifeboat be quickly several minutes, but he finally crawled out on ance. A man who was fishing near by in a rowboat went to the van and took Eckstrom or board his boot. He then rowed him to the

Eckstrom was badly cut on the head and eck. A physician on the bont attended to his injuries, and he was then taken to the engine som and some dry clothing was given him. When the Pleasure Bay arrived at her pier, at the foot of West Thirteenth street, he was sent home in a cab.

#### SEWED A BUTTON ON HER FINGER. Machine Drove the Shank Through the

Flesh and Clinched It on the Other Side. Rosie Pierre, 16 years old, of 341 Medison treet, met with a singular accident in Joseph Klein & Co.'s tailor shop, at 620 Browlway, yeserday. She was putting buttons on trousers using for that purpose a machine that stamps them on and elinches them on the other side She got her hand into the machinery. It did not stop. It went right on. The next button was sunk deep into the flesh of the last joint of her index finger, and elinehed all right on

the nail side. With it so fixed she was taken over to Police Headquarters. The button was fastened as if it were never to come off. An ambulance was sent for, but the surgeon knew of no way o get it off. He took her over to St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeons at the hospital cut the

## BABY MASON'S LONG FALL.

Tumbled from the Fourth Floor to the Sidewalk and Got Off with Few Brulses. The parents of 14 months old John Mason of night and left John in the care of a woman ity ing on the fourth floor of the house. While she was not looking John crawled on the win dowall, lost his balance and fell. The woman run to the street shrieking. John hit an awe ing on the first floor and then bounced off into ing on the first floor and then bounced of into some baskets lying on the sidewait in front of the grocery store that occupies the ground floor. A surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital evanumed him and said that except a few minor bruises, he was not injured.

#### JOHNNY O'BRIEN ALL RIGHT. Fell Backward Out of a Third-Story Win-

dow, but That Was Nothing. John O'Brien, aged 10 months, fell thirty-

two feet yesterday in Newark from a third story bedroom window and is all right lohnny's mamma reached for him as he was lying alled and he playfully backed away and pushed against the blinds, which were slightly bowed and not fastened. The horrifled mother shricked and fainted as Johnny shit down out of the window, but a neglected and provident heap of ashes intervened to save the baby, and heap of ashes intervened to save the he escaped with a small scalp wound.

#### FRISCO'S HIGH BUILDINGS TREMBLED Earthquake There Yesterday Noon Lasted Fifteen Seconds.

San Francisco, July 6.—A severe shock of earthquake secured here at ten migutes after most to-dry, lasting about fifteen seconds. The motion was from north to south.

The secliation in high buildings was strong, but no durings was done. The earthquake was felt from here to Monterey.

If the inspection of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and bis friends. Everything that would not he second was friends. Everything that would not he second was from a strong at the columbia. All seemed to think that there was left from here to Monterey.

Gen. Wheeler Ordered to Manila. Washington, July 6. — Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler was to-day ordered to Manila for duty in the Philippines.

# COLUMBIA'S RACE

ed statement this morning confirming the She Defeats Defender by 3 Minutes and 33 Seconds.

# NOT A CONCLUSIVE TEST.

A Triangular Course in a Jumping Sea, with Fickle Winds.

The Columbia Covers the First Leg of Ter Miles to Windward Two Minutes and Twenty-five Seconds Faster Than the Defender-A Difference of One Minute and Thirty-three Seconds in the New Yacht's Favor on the Second Leg-The Defender Gains Twenty-five Seconds in the Ten-Mile Stretch of Close-Hauled Work from the Second Mark to the Finish-Columbia Points Higher Than the Defender Only a Small Fleet Ace companies the Rucers Leaden Skies and Rain Mar the Speciacle-Many Invalids

Aboard All of the Attending Vessels.

The race yesterday between the new sloop acht Columbia and the Herreshoff marvel of a past season, the Defender, was not altogether satisfactory because of fickle weather conditions. Over a triangular course of thirty miles, ten with the wind shead, ten with it on the starboard beam and quarter and on with the wind over the port bow, the Columbia defeated the Defender by 3 minutes Stacconds, clapsed time. As the Columbia is the allowing boat, the corrected time will somewhat reduce her glory, as expressed in minutes and seconds.

The weather work of the Columbia in a preeze that varied in force and occasionally shifted a bit showed that she is able to point comewhat higher than the Defender. The race emonstrated that the Defender is still a worthy ship. A contest in a piping wind and a white-capped sea will doubtless reveal a larger knowledge of the qualities of the new yacht. MIST ENVILOPS EARLY SCENES.

A suilen dawn ushered in the day of the first official duel between the superb single-stick-ers Columbia and Defender. Everywhere there was mist. The towers of the tall stone buildings, climbing terracelike from the shores of the twin rivers to Broadway, looked as if their fluxi stories and been moulded out of vapor. Smoke and steam rose indolently in almost perpendicular columns, contributing to the obscuration. It was the old familiar opening to a summer yachting day in this harbor. Nobody liked it, and everybody hoped that the fog barriers might be iburned away by an ardent July sun. But they were not of the eva-nescent sort, and, although they vanished finally, there was no time when the air was absolutely clear, from the time the sun was scheduled to rise until it set.

The aspect of things affoat, which is more essential in a yaolit race than the landscape, was dreary as viewed from the upper bay at 8 clock. The biggest telescope on the little flect that then began to move seaward couldn't here a vista through the gloom. When THE SUN's that handed down the bay, the wind, which had been gentle from about southwest, got around to the south and sent some of the mist The passengers yelled to the Captain to stop | flying before it. The stately contestants were the boat and asked that a lifeboat be quickly seen at anchor off Tompkinsville, their lean lowered. Nothing was seen of Eckstrom for and clean-out spars standing out pencil-like against the gray-blue background of Staten Presently the tug John A. Bouke hitched herself to the gallant old Defender and steered toward the Narrows. Later the Waiace B. Flint performed a similar service for the Columbia.

The floating accessories usual to the start for the battleground of duelling sloops were lacking. Only a few newspaper tugs were in the wake of the rachts. The twin screw steambeat Monmouth, coming up from Sandy Hook, went to port of the Columbia, and gave her a series of encouraging toots. Everybody on the Sandy Hook fiver crowded to the port rails and she listed until her guards simost touched water. The eiren of the transport Kirkpatrick. just in from Cuba, greated both Defender and Columbia screamingly, and the rusty old Lam-port A Holt liner Coloridge, from far-away Brazil, contributed a few appreciative bass

The yachts took the course of the deepest ners to the Hook, that is, through the Shin bannel. Their sailing nosters and managers ould not afford to run the risk of a cut across its through the comparatively shallow Swash. The vachts draw about twenty feet, which is as much as some liners are immersed, and that is who they steered the roundationt way to the open. Going down, the air lightened a bit, aithough it was still duil overhead and a fleery counterpany of mist appeared to be neked in on every horizon. The yachts and the tugs in their trail passed off Flynn's Knoll, near the Hook, the ruth of what was once a racing craft the old clipper David Crackett, until last winter in the prosale business of earrying coal from Newtort News to this barber and ports to the eastward. was caught in the lie while coming here, and was abandoned by the tug that had her in tow. She filled and cans, law first. Her fore and

mizzen musts are still standing.
The brisk southerly wind of Wednesday had comised up a short, uncomfertable swell, and verything probabled by steam or sail pitched nto it on the war toward Scotland lightship. The snul-need tugs, particularly those en umbared with pulgy box-lenders, smashed the seas into shreds and tossed them, like many-manes, across forward decks, and pilothouses. It was the wort of swell that plays have with the women, and they were seen in attitudes denoting desection on every excursion boat and several of the accompanying

THE VACUUE IN SHIPSHAPE.

On board the Columbia and Defender everyhing was shirshape. The sails were ready for elisting, and the crows, under Capts. Barr and Rhoades, were working like beavers to stow all superfluous dunnage. On the Columbia C. Oliver Iselin was looking after the hun-dred and one things that a good yachtsman has to watch. All the rigging was enrefully inspected. Here and there a rose was hauled on once in a while and made a little more that. On the Defender just the same programme was gone through under the careful inspection of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and necessary in the race was put on the tender There was an air of quiet confidence on board

e Columbia. All seemed to think that there was no doubt about which yacht would prove the faster of the two, and it was only a question of how much the new boat would bent the champion of 1895. This confidence, however, did not discourage those on the Defender, and